cases may be brought by an administrator.

By a vote of 23 to 24 the bill introduced by Mr. Cross, of Clinton, empowering each Judge of the supreme court to appoint one stenographer at a salary of \$100 per month, passed the house.

The house passed the bill by a vote of 91 to 20 introduced by Mr. Brockus of Polk to prohibit gambling on football, baseball and other athletic games. Violations of the act are made a misdemeanor.

Mr. Rubey's bill to make the Blees academy at Macon a military post passed the house by a vote of 118 to 9. The emergency clause was adopted.

The vate by which the Walmsley game.

emergency clause was adopted.

The vote by which the Walmsley game bill was defeated in the house was reconsidered and the bill passed.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 10.—The senate ordered to engrossment the Avery bill fixing the liability of corporations for deaths by accidents at from \$2,000 to \$10,000.

bill fixing the liability of corporations for deaths by accidents at from \$2,000 to \$10,000. At present the maximum amount recovereable is such damage suits is \$5,000. No minimum is provided under the existing law. This bill was fought by Senators Kinealy, of St. Louis, and Morton, of Ray county.

The house passed the bill repealing the anti-alum law, which prevented the use of alum in the manufactur; of baking powder sold in the state, The repeal measure has already been passed by the senate, and now awaits Gov. Folk's signature to become effective.

Bickley, of St. Louis, introduced a joint and concurrent resolution for the submission to the voters at the next general election of an amendment to the constitution authorizing the opening of ballot with polibooks of the judges and clerks in all criminal prosecutions of election frauds. At present the ballot boxes can be opened only in cases where a candidate become criminal prosecutions of election frauds
At present the ballot boxes can be opened
only in cases where a candidate is con
testing the election of his opponent. Crow, of Ray, introduced a joint and concurrent resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution to increase the compensation of members of the general assembly from \$5 to \$10 a day.

Bohley, of St. Louis, presented a joint and concurrent resolution to amend the present school law so as to admit children under the age of six years to public schools. The committee on elections, of which

The committee on elections, of which Lyons, of Jackson, is chairman, reported favorably the McIndoe election bull, providing for bipartizan election boards in St. Louis and Kansas City.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. II.—Both house and senate Friday were seized with the spirit of investigation, and resolutions were introduced in both bodies looking to that end. The house laid over the matter and the senate increased the powers of the investigating committee.

In the house Stewart, of Warren, provoked a spirited discusion when he introduced a resolution asking that a committee of five members of the house be appointed to investigate the contribution of \$10,506, which the chairman of the state democratic committee shows by his statement he gave to the campaign fund of 1904.

According to the resolution, the com-

of 1994.

According to the resolution, the committee is also empowered to investigate the charges that large sums of money were raised by assessment of the police of St. Louis, Kansas City and St Joseph, and from state institutions.

Among the bilis passed by the senate were the following:

By Wornall: To compel railroad companies to pave abutting streets in like manner as the remainder of the payement in the municipal corporation.

in the municipal corporation.

By Gilmore: To permit daily papers to publish legal notices once a week for need ressary conformance with the law. The senate adjourned from noon until Monday.

day. The floodgates of oratory were thrown wide open in the house at the afternoon session when the bill of Kirkham, of Camdenn, which provides that a greater rate of interest than seven per cent, shall not be contracted for in Missouri, came up for engrossment. The bill was sent to engrossment by a large majority. When the committee substitute for the repeal of the breeders law came up for engrossment, Bickley, of St. Louis, moved that it be engrossed. The substitute not only repeals the present law permitting pools inside of race tracks, but prohibits them at any point in the state. The bill was engrossed without discussion or oppools inside of race traces, out them at any point in the state. The bill was engressed without discussion or op-

hem at any was engrossed without discussion or op-was engrossed without discussion or op-position of any sort.

Stewart, of Warren, introduced a res-olution that a Bible be purchased for the use of the jouse. clution that a Bible be purchased for the use of the .ouse.

The flag came but recently, when some observant member became aware of the fact that no Stars and Stripes floated to the winter breezes over the capitol building. Following fast in its footsteps came the demand for the Bible. There was no debate on the resolution, and it was passed without a dissenting vote.

Jefferson City, Feb. 14.—In the senate Senator Bradley's bill, which provides for more explicit definition for a dramshop keeper, and providing for an increase in penalty, was passed without debate.

bate. Senator Avery's bill, giving county col-lectors power to collect town and village taxes, was passed. Senator Vories harroduced by request a bill which provides for the appointment of a state live beneator.

f a state lee inspector.

One bill passed the senate this morning without debate and without understanding. It was Senator McAllister's ill, which provides that all packages of asoline shall bear a label of its contents

in red link.

Mr. Ossenfort's bill, providing for the repeal of certain sections of article 7, chapter 15t, Pevised Statutes, creating a school-book commission, was ordered engrossed in the house.

The indeterminate sentence bill introduced in the nouse by Mr. Pettijohn, of Linn, was ordered engrossed. The bill applies to granting parole, without discrimination as to sex, to persons already serving sentence as well as to those who have not been crimitted to prison.

serving sentence as well as to those who have not been a mitted to prison. The bill introduced in the house by Mr. Mooneyham, of Greene, making drunkenness a misdemennor, except in a "saloon or other frinking house," was ordered engrossed after being amended by striking out the worls "saloon or other drinking house."

ing house."

When the compulsory education bill introduced in the house by Mr. Johnston, of Pettis, came up for engrossment, Mr. Simmons, of Sheby, offered an amendment to strike out the word "criminal" and insert in its stead "competent," so that truant cases may be heard in any court having competent jurisdiction. The amendment was adopted and the bill was ordered engrossed.

By a vote of 62 to 19, Mr. Tubbs' antitipping bill was ordered engrossed in the house.

Gov. Folk had a conference with some of the new St. Louis police commissioners, and advised them that all wine rooms and gambling places in St. Louis must be

Representative George Church, of Bates county, was a populist four years ago. Now he is one of the strongest republicans in the legislature. When he gets a good idea started, Church hangs on to it with all the tenacity that only a pop can, but he knows he is right first.

but he knows he is right first.

Former Gov. Dockery has announced his intention of going to Washington for a brief visit. He says he is getting tired of lossing, and will settle down shortly to some kind of work.

The capital had nine carloads of excursionisis from Jackson county, including independence and Lee's Summit, and from Warrensburg, Saturday, who went to study the state government.

Dave Hill, speaker of the house, is filling the position well. Dave is still young, but he is recognized as a "comer" when he tones down some. Hill was clerk of the committee on accounts of the house ten years ago.

Gov. Folk has announced the appointment of Frank F. Rozzelle as a member of the Kansas. City police board, and has practically told als friends that the other member will be A. E. Gallagher, chairman of the county committee, and one of his warmest supporters in the gubernatorial light.

At noon, February 13, by order of the house, a national solute of 45 guns in honor of the birthday of President Lin-toln was fired from the guns in the cap-tel vard.

### 43D GENERAL ASSEMBLY. "FRIENDS" OF THE TARIFF.

Those Who Howl Against Any Reduction of Present Outrageous Schedules.

There are pretty strong evidences in the dispatches from Washington that tariff revision has been effectually shelved for some time. That a strong popular sentiment in favor of it exists annot be doubted; but, on the other hand, that a strong private element is opposed to it is equally positive. The power of this opposition element might surprise us, says the Indianapolis News (ind.), if it were not for the demonstrations of its ability to drown the popular voice in the past-notably, when a democratic congress passed that wholly inconsistent law called the Wilson act, which a democratic president refused to sign. We hear much talk of the necessity of the tariff being "revised by its friends," whenever there is a proposition to reduce the graft now enjoyed from it by private interests; but who are the real friends of the tariff, is beginning to be a question, and some consistent protectionists seriously doubt if those who howl against any reduction of the present outrageous schedules are, after all, either the best friends of the tariff or of the party that claims

policies.

The suspiciou grows that these people are only the friends of themselves, comfortable in the optimistic attitude that they don't care what happens as long as it doesn't happen to them. We are rapidly reaching a point where people realize that a revision of the tariff has heretofore appeared to the protectionists. And as a matter of considerable doubt if any revision of the tariff by the republicans would bring about the relief honed for. The influences hearing on the party are so moving that we always find after its revision the tariff is higher than ever. Whether the republicans in congress could, under any circumstances, get entirely away from Treasury Shaw, of Icwa, who have conthese influences is problematical. The main hope of relief from tariff oppression must lie in the democrats who make no claim to being friends of the tariff from a protection point of view. But even here the hope only lies in the real democrats. And they will have a hard fight to make their policy go. For they are carrying the burden of a lot of men such as Gorman, of Maryland, who are not democrats, and never were; who are republicans in everything but name and association, and who would undoubtedly be out-and-out republicans were it not for the influence of heredity and environment.

Before we can have any real tariff revision, which is tariff reform, we shall have to wait, we fear, until there are enough democrats in congress to overcome the influence not only of the republicans, but of their own renegades. If such a time shall come, then we shall see who are the real friends of the tariff. and the real friends of the tariff will prove the friends of the people rather than of the interests which are profiting two cabinet officers did not dream of hugely by virtue of the tariff at the expense of the people. The outlook just now is far from encouraging for those who are far-seeing enough to appreciate the necessity for tariff reform, but that tariff reform will come is just as certain as the passage of time. What is now uncertain is how it will come. It may mean a realignment of parties, but when such realignment takes place the real friends of the tariff-who are the friends of the people-will be in the majority.

#### PROTOCOL IS IMPERIALISM. President Roosevelt's Treatment of San Domingo Is Thus Char-

acterized. ment and Santo Domingo, the Indianapolis News, owned in fact by Senator Fairbanks, and his personal organ, states the New York Sun takes President Roosevelt to task for taking action without the approval of the senate. The News refers to a story from Washington to the effect that a "new deal is on," and

then says: "Under the original protocol we are to take charge of the custom houses, appoint the employes in them, collect the revenue and retain 55 per cent, of it, to be applied on the island's debts, adjust those debts as best we can, guarantee the sovereignty of the island, preserve order, restore credit, increase the efficiency of the civil administration and advance the material progress and the welfare of the republic.

"All this was to have been done without the consent of the senate, for the arbefore the senate could possibly have acted on it, and there is reason to believe that it has already gone into effect.

"There can be no doubt that the presithrough without the cooperation of the senate. Apparently he thought that by be possible to get around the constitutional provision-if indeed this proision occurred to him at all-requiring the consent of the senate to treaties.

"At any rate, the agreement was drawn up and signed, and the time for its going into effect has gone by. The full agreement was first made public by the is made public, we see that it is a treaty in everything but name. And the Dominican government declares that it went into effect on last Wednesday,

"If this performance is allowed to pass unchallenged, it will be exceedingly difficult to put any limit to the president's power. We doubt whether many more in the name of this government, for under it we bind ourselves to administer control its action, to assume a protectorate over it, to maintain peace, order and good government, and to adjust its debts, and this is, or was, to be done on the authority of the president alone.

"If this is not imperialism, we do not know what to call it. The situation will be bad enough even if it be found that the new protocol, of which we are now informed, is unobjectionable.

'We are not surprised, therefore, that the Sun should ask whether our government is at this time doing all of those things which by the action of the president it bound fiself to do, and this in advance of the completion of the contract in treaty form by the senate, according to the plain provisions of the second clause of the second section of the second article of the United States constitu-

### FARMERS FOOLED AGAIN.

What Attorney General Moody's Drawback Decision Will Do for Home Consumers.

A Washington correspondent says: "Free hides, free wool, free lumberin a word, free raw and partially manufactured materials of every sort and description-are now at the disposal of American manufacturers engaged in the export trade as a result of the far-reach ing drawback decision of Attorney General Moody."

This, says the republican Chicago Tribune, is joyful tidings for American manufacturers, especially in New Eng land. They will return thanks to the New England attorney general, who has given them cheaper raw materials for their export trade without making it easier for their foreign rivals to enter the domestic market.

The woolen mills can establish a foreign trade, for they will have cheap wooh but the duties on foreign woolens will remain almost prohibitory. The makers of woodenware can import Canadian lumber duty free and make cheaper goods to send abroad, but those made by Canadian manufacturers will have to pay the same high duty. The print paper trust can import Canadian "protection" as one of its fundamental wood pulp to make the paper it sells outside the country, but the duties on print paper made in Canada are as exclusive as ever. The New England shoemaker's export trade in patent leather shoes will be increased, for he will get a drawback on the fine leather he imports, but the duty on shoes will not be changed If the Rhode Island and Massachusetts dolby its "friends" is not so desirable as | lar jewelry men who defeated the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with France import any of the materials that go to make up their brummagem goods they will be benefited and the foreign . cheap stuff will still be effectually excluded.

The manufacturers will sing the praises of Attorney General Moody, of Massachusetts, and Secretary of! the strued away provisions of the tariff act they did not like without touching those they approved of. But there are others who will not join in the chorus American consumers hardly can be expected to exult over something which enables domestic manufacturers to sell more cheaply to foreigners but not to their own countrymen-which puts it in the power of some trust to gain a foothold in foreign markets while leaving it free to exact monopoly prices from American consumers

The farmers may ask where they come in. They may ask themselves how sar they are the beneficiaries of a protective tariff when hides, wool, wheat and other raw materials they produce can be imported free by manufacturers who use them for export trade. It may appear to the farmers that in spite of the imposing agricultural schedules of the tariff they are not protected except as to eggs chickens and cabbages.

The revision of the tariff by con struction may have consequences the It may set the farmers to thinking that the tariff is turkey for the manufacturers but buzzard for them and that there should be a general revision by congress giving manufacturers cheap raw materials to use in the domestic as well as in foreign markets and enabling farmers and other consumers to ge manufactured goods at reasonable prices by reducing considerably the duties on foreign goods and providing wholesome competition. Soon it may be impossible for Speaker Cannon to say truthfully that nobody in his district or elsewhere is taking any interest in the tariff question.

Messrs. Moody and Shaw may have unknowingly inserted the thin end of a In a leading editorial article on the re- wedge which will split the republican lations existing between this govern- party on the tariff issue. The New England manufacturers who applaud their construction of the drawback law are an insignificant fraction of the party

# OUR INCREASING DEFICIT.

Nation Rapidly Approaching a Point Where Revenues Will Be Increased.

Taken in connection with the evident disinclination of congress to indulge in any marked degree of the economy about which so much was heard earlier in the session, the constantly increasing deficiency becomes a subject for serious consideration, says the Detroit Free Press. With receipts of \$43,410,285 for January, the treasury department reports the expenditures for that period to have been \$49,628,299, leaving a deficit of \$6,218,014. This swells the difference rangement was to have gone into effect between disbursements and receipts for the seven months of the current fiscal year to \$28,597,606, despite the fact that during the same period the total receipts exceeded those for the corresponding dent did start in to carry these things months of the previous year by \$1,634,-295. The growing deficiency is due to constantly increasing expenditures and the use of the word 'protocol' it would not to a falling off in revenue, the latter showing no material diminution during the seven months in question, despite the startling discrepancy between reccipts and disbursements.

Three branches of the government were responsible for practically the entire increase, civil and miscellaneous expenses exceeding those of last year by Dominican authorities. And now that it \$8,000,000; the war department by \$9,000,000, and the navy department by \$13,000,000. The unfavorable showing made during the first half of the fiscal year becomes more apparent when it is have half the trouble slipping into considered that 12 months ago the receipts of the government exceeded the disbursements by nearly \$2,000,000, while for the seven months just closed important agreements have been signed there is an excess of disbursements of more than \$28,000,000. Whether this showing will awaken in congress a realithe affairs of a foreign government, to zation of the need of greater economy is a question that time alone will determine. It is apparent, however, that the nation is rapidly approaching a point where there must come a curtailing of expenditures or an increase in revenues if the available cash balance in the treas ury is to be maintained at the generally prescribed line of safety, below which it

has already fallen nearly \$5,000,000. Rags and Bones. Jopps (exhibiting a Rosinante all ribs).-There's a horse for you! Isn't he a picture?

Might Not Be Alive To-Day. The New York physician who wants to drown all idiot children is lucky that there was no such law when he was

Nopps-Jolly sight more like

frame.-Ally Sloper.



heart that knew not the meaning of fear, and had known not the meaning stayed. of love until the Continental army marched into Philagerphia in the fall of 1777. It was in Philadelphia that Martin met Beccy Sharp, a demure little Quaker lass, who returned Martin's ardent New Amsterdam affection, even though she could not bring herself to approve fully of the uniform he wore when that uniform meant the shedding of men's blood

So long as Lord Howe left the Continental troops in possession of Philadelphia Martin cared not whether the war waged elsewhere or not. So long as he was free to go and come between Beccy's house and the camp he was entirely satisfied with his lot, nor did he mind the little actures he received from her on the evils of war and the virtues of brotherly icve. He was content to be a soldier under such conditions, even though his being one served no better purpose than the giving of Beccy something to lecture him about, for it was a great pleasure to hear Beccy talk.

But Lord Howe was not content that the Continental army should enjoy the comforts of city life. Philadelphia offered opportunities as a winter resort which he coveted, and Washington's tattered army not being strong enough to successfully resist, they were forced to march away to the desolate camp beside the Schuylkili at Valley Forge.

Deep down in his heart Martin rebelled at such a accessity, but there was nothing to do but go, and go ne did. At any rate, thought he, it is not so bad for Valley Forge is but 14 miles from Philadelphia, and that is not much of a walk. He did not remember the double line of sentries between himself and Beccy, or if he did he snapped his fingers at them.

A week after camp was made at Valley Forge Martin asked permission to visit Philadelphia, and was promptly refused.

"To be gobbled up by the British, eh!" cried his captain. "No, they have enough of our soldiers now, and you will stay here." Protestations of his ability to go

back and forth through the British lines without being detected were of no avail, and he stayed, but only to ask again the second week. Again he was refused, but week after week the request was repeated.

in February there came a messenger from Philadelphia into the camp, and he brought with him a dainty feminine note for Martin. It said many things, to be sure, but it said more pointedly than anything else that Martin should find a way to see Beccy Sharp if he still loved her, and that Marin proposed to do with or without permission, as might be necessary. At the first favorable opportunity he repeated his request for permission to visit Philadelphia, promising in return information as to the enemy stationed

"And be hung for a spy," said the captain. "No, here you are and here at the "ready," commanded them to you will stay. The general needs no surrender, information about Lord Howe and his "Now." roysterers in Philadelphia that you

But Beccy's little note tucked safely nway in the pocket of his blouse kept



COMMANDED THEM TO SURRENDER

one's country was all right, he thought, but one's country should not demand too much. There could not possibly be any harm in his going to the city for a day or two, and so leave his share of the scanty store of provisions for his hungry comrader and he went.

It was just as Martin thought about getting into Philadelphia. He did not out of the Continental lines The wellout of the continental lines. The wellfed, well-clothed, well-paid British were careless, and he could go and come as he pleased if he but had the permission he had co often asked for.

It was early in the forenoon when Martin turned into the street where Beccy lived, and rapped at her door. He had slipped away from the camp long before it was light, and he in tended being back again that evening If he should do that it was quite possible that he might escape detection for he was on special duty and did not have to answer roll calls regularly.

But love laughs at good intentions just as love laughs at a good many other things and Beccy's sweet little lectures and ner bright eyes were too entrancing to get away from easily. Besides Beccy promised that if he would but wait until morning she would consent to a therished plan of had been afraid that Beccy would become enamored of some of the Bri- up for written applications.

Under Martin Roberback's tattered | ish in the city, and knew well enough blouse there beat a sturdy, patrictic that her parents would not strongly oppose such a match, and Martin

> It was well towards noon when the simple marriage ceremony over, and Beccy'a blushing brice, Martin started to leave Philadelphia and work his way through the British and American lines again. Well enough he knew that his absence had been discovered before that time, and well enough he knew that a period in the guard-house was in store for him. But he had Beccy safe and what cared he for such trifles as the guard-house.

Martin had slipped by the outer line of British sentries sufely, and though he did not now expect to encounter any trouble with the British, he was



DEMURE LITTLE QUAKER LAS-

too good a soldler not to keep a shar; eye for possible trouble. When he left camp he brought his gun away with him and secreted it in a hollow log before he reached the British lines It was a relief to find the gun still it the log when he returned for it, and with it over his shoulder he felt more secure as he trudged campward through the timber. Not only did he keep a sharp lookout for any possible British soldiers, but also for any possible small game that he might entrap in the deep snow, hoping that a savory meal contributed to his captain's table might serve to appease that officer's wrath toward himself.

He was within two miles of the Continental lines when he detected the figures of men moving through the timber some distance ahead of him. Secreting himself in the brush he awaited developments and was rewarded by seeing two British soldiers approaching directly towards him, one of whom carried an enormous turkey. He had faced greater odds than two to one on many a battlefield, and hesitated not a moment when they were within a few feet of him, and with his gun

the two soldiers at his mercy, "I will make a bargain with you. To-morrow is our general's birthday and he needs the very bird you carry for a dinner party. In fact, it was to secure it that I have been in these woods. If you will deliver the bird to me you can return to your well provided kitchens in the city. If you will not you can about face and march before me into camp.

It was more than a fair bargain that Martin offered and the British did not hesitate in taking advantage of it With many promises of no attempt at retailation they placed the bird in the snow and marched away toward the city, Martin watching them until they were well out of sight in the timber. Then taking the turkey under his arm, he again set out for the Continental camp, which he soon reached. "Who comes there?" hailed the sen-

try. "A friend with a hirthday dinner for

the general," replied Martin; but the turkey would not serve as a countersign and the officer or the guard was called. To him Martin insisted upon being taken to the general's headquarters that he might present his prize to person.

"A birthday dinner to Gen. Washington with the compliments of Beccy Roberback and the Third New York foot," said Martin, when ushered into the presence of the commanding officer, "and with the hope that he will invite Capt. Rosterhouse, of that regiment, to eat a birthday dinner with

Then Martin explained Beccy's connection with the presentation and his own dereliction from duty, not forgetting a description of Beccy's bright even and rosy cheeks. It is needless to say that Martin did not go to the guard-house, and that the wrath of Capt. Rosterhouse was appeased when he was invited to dine with the general the next day, which, being February 22, all the army knew was the great man's birthday

Trashy Books Removed. Brooklyn .- Public library officials in

this city have determined that neither the morals nor the literary tastes of their people shall be contaminated if they can prevent. Orders have been sent to the branch libraries, nine in number, that all questionable or trashy books shall be withdrawn from circulation and submitted at once to the director. Those volumes considered positively bad and unfit for perusal in any home will be destroyed, excepting one volume in each instance. his and they would be married. Such which will be preserved at the main a promise was too much for even Mar- library. Other books which the diwhich will be preserved at the main tin's sense of duty to withstand. He rector may consider suitable only for persons of mature ages will be held



TOO CARELESS OF HEALTH Men Wiser Than Women in the Matter of Proper Food and Neces-

sary Relaxation.

One of the mistakes of women is not knowing how to eat. If a man is not to be fed when she is, she thinks a cup of tea and anything handy is good enough. If she needs to save money, she does it at the butcher's cost. If she is busy, she will not waste time in eating. If she is unhappy, she goes without food. A man eats if the sheriff is at the door, if his work drives, if the undertaker intercupts; and he is right. A woman will chose icecream instead of beefsteak, and a man will not, says the Buffalo Times.

Another of her mistakes is in not knowing when to rest. If she is tired, she may sit down, but she will darn stockings, crochet shawls, embroider doilies. Does she not know that hard work tires? If she is exhausted, she will write letters or figure her accounts. She will laugh at you if you hinted that reading or writing could fail to rest her. Al over the country women's hospitals flourish because women do not know now to rest.

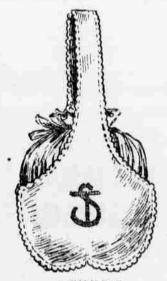
Another mistake on the list is their constant worrying. Worry and hurry are their enemies, and yet they hug them to their bosoms. Women cross bridge before they come to them, and even build bridges to cross. They imagine misfortune and run out to meet it.

Women are not jolly enough. They make too serious business of life, and laugh at its little humors too seldom. Men can stop in the midst of perplexities and have a hearty laugh, and it keeps them young. Women cannot, and that is one reason why they fade so earlythere are other reasons, but we will pas them now. Worry not only wrinkles the face, but it wrinkles and withers the mind. Have a hearty laugh once in a while; it is a good antiseptic, and will purify the mental atmosphere, drive away evil imaginings, bad temper and

### A NOVEL WORK-BAG.

A Combination Cloth and Silk Affair That Is Both Attractive and Practical.

The little work-bag sketched here is most acceptable present. The outside portion is of cloth, the sides and handles being cut entirely from one piece. The latter, however, down to the dotted line on the illustration need an extra thickness of material. Pink all round the edges, and sew together by



machinery or a pretty embroidery stitch. The initials should be worked in silk of a shade to contrast well with the cloth. If it were of a terracotta or Pompelan-red shade, they might be worked in dull blues and greens; if of sage or olive green, oldgold or rose color would look well. If the bag is intended as a gift to an old lady, it would be very suitable carried out in purple and mauve. The drawnup part is of silk, and should match in the open air for a sun bath. the cloth. It is sewn on at the dotted line where the under thickness of the slide might be of the same shade as the lettering.

#### The Window Dresser. Men who dress the windows of the

large stores in the shapping districts wear bags of cotton cloth over their shoes presumably to protect the fine fabrics they have often to walk over. Slippers would no doubt answer as well, but the bags are in general use. To wear them may be a trade tradition. Much of the fixing up is done at night in this rush season, and the men may often be seen at work behind drawn shades. When the shades do window the swaddled feet moving about so actively are rather a queer

"Don'ts" for Cold Weather. Don't sit with your back to the fire. This greatly predisposes one to taking

Don't go to sleep with cold feet. Don't take a warm bath without a cold sponging afterwards. Don't passfrom a heated atmosphere into the cold air without brisk exer-

cise or additional clothing. Don't fall to keep between dry sheets when away from home. Don't drink hot drinks before going into the open air.

The Other Way Out. "I understand that Jinks' stenographer wanted an increase of salary.' "He was already paying her all he

could afford. What did he do, fire her?" "No, he married her."-Houston Post. Much Graphite from Cevlon.

The Island of Ceylon is one of the largest graphite mining countries in the world. Large deposits of graphite are also being exploited in Siberia, chiefly in the neighborhood of Irkutsk, on Lake

# GOWN WITH SURPLICE.

One of the Newest and Most Effective Departures This Season Has Displayed.

The bodice is made with a surplice back and front, the front being quite low and curved, instead of pointed, at the crossing of the right surplice over the left. This fastens upon the underarm seam. Across the front of the middle of the right surplice, where it is drawn in the ceinture effect, are set a row of knotted taffeta loops with a rosette at each end. A yoke and stock of soft green and white oriental embroidery (white lace should be worn for very dressy occasions) is worn with this bodice. The surplices are slit from the shoulder a little way down, and the front and back ones are joined on the shoulder in two places, where they are drawn together in a knot of taffeta. This separating of them of course allows the embroidery of the yoke to show upon the



shoulders and for a short distance down the back and front, from the middle of the shoulder, while in the back it shows in a deep curve. This is trimmed down the middle by a row of small velvet bows. A narrow band of velvet runs around the collar and a twist of velvet, with a bow at the back, confines the sleeves below the elbow. The sleeve is full and has an embroidered ruffle inside one of taffeta of novel design, and would prove a rosetie of loops in front of the elbow band.

One can see how smart this model would be in wool, trimmed with braid or velvet; in silk, trimmed with taffeta or velvet, and with either embroidery or lace as an accessory in the yoke and sleeves or in chiffon, or gauze, or crepe de chine, made up with taffeta. The cut requires taffeta in a soft material, as trimming and under slip and inner sleeve puff. If a tight lower sleeve is desired, the smart way would be to have one of the voke material with loops and rosettes of velvet on the back; or of talfeta, similarly trimmed, with a little velvet cuff at the bottom. In a flowered and brocaded stuffs there should not be any trimming upon the skirt, unless an apron effect of another material is used in

# Stubborn Paper Wad.

Did you ever see a paper wad that s so stubborn that it will fly in the face of one who tries to compel it to go into the neck of a bottle? The more you try to blow it in the more it leaves the bottle. You can try this with any large bottle and a paper wad or cork small nough to fit very closely in its neck Holding the bottle so that it points directly at your mouth and placing the cork in the neck, the harder you blow on the cork for the purpose of driving it into the bottle the more forcibly will the

cork rush from its place in the neck Try this stunt and see if you can discover what causes the peculiar action of the paper wad.

# Last of the Mohicans.

When the days are cool and clear the tuberculosis patients on North Brother Island wrap themselves in the blue blankets furnished by the city and sit

A short time ago, says the New York Sun, the health commissioner conducted handles ends. The ribbon for the a party of peace delegates to the island They were from England and had seen pictures of the North American In-

"How interesting!" remarked one visitor, as the boat was about to land. "See how pencefully they sit. Are they the last of the Mohicans?"

# Take Care of the Hands.

It is the easiest thing in the world to do one's housework wearing old gloves that belong to some man of the house hold, and are too soiled for him to wear longer. The advantage in a man's gloves is that they are larger, and so leave the hand free to work. Never not quite reach to the bottom of the do any housework without wearing these. They will save the nails and

An Egg Shampoo

Miss T .- I would like an egg shampoo There are various ways of using the egg shampoo. Here is a simple one. Wet the head with hot water, using a bath spray for the purpose. Break an egg in the bowl and rub it into the hair. Now wash off with a dozen hot waters. Rinse thoroughly and in the last water put a tea spoonful of borax powder.

Standing Up for It. "I don't see how you can stand the horrible fickleness of your climate." "Sir, what you call fickleness we ad-

mire as versatility."-Chicago Tribune Duke Owns Rare Volume

The duke of Devonshire possesses, at an heirloom. Claude Lorraine's "Book of Truth," which is said to be one of the rarest and most valuable volumes in Europe. It is worth six times as much as the"Mazarin" Bible, the most costly book that the British museum can boast. The former duke refused an offer of \$100,006

"Poor Man's Court."

Nearly 1,300,000 new cases were brought before the county courts of England, the so-called 'poor man's court." hist year.